

where they work is almost a mystery, considering the wretched hole in Nassau street into which all this labor is crushed. We know that many of the clerks are compelled to perform portion of their duties in various offices adjoining the Post Office. Were it not for this accommodation the business of this important public department would certainly be blocked. The necessity, therefore, of hurrying up the new Post Office building becomes apparent. No jobbing or scheming should be allowed to stand in the way of its completion at the earliest possible time.

FOUND DROWNED.—Within a week or more several persons have been picked up from the East and North rivers—at the piers, in the docks and in the basins. In some cases identification was impossible, and "found drowned" was the end of a human history. In other cases parties have been traced as straying from their homes, missing from the domestic circle for several days, and only restored to it, stiff and stark, through the police authorities, with little or no clue to the manner of death, and no story to tell from cold and livid lips of the mysterious agency which converted the buoyant life of a few days ago into the horrible senselessness of one "found drowned." We allude to this subject because of the frequency of such cases of late, which have been brought before the Coroners, without any apparent elucidation of the causes which led to them. We do not mean to charge the police with any negligence in the matter, but we do think that a greater exercise of vigilance along our docks and piers might assist in preventing many of these dismal tragedies.

THE JERSEY CITY CHARTER.—Governor Randolph has returned the act to reorganize the local government of Jersey City to the lower House of the Jersey Legislature without his approval for the reason that its unworkable and clearly expressed purpose is to deprive the citizens of Jersey City of all opportunities of self-government, and that the annual and arbitrary powers and purposes sought to be conferred by it are anti-republican and indefensible, except upon the ground that in Jersey City all republican forms of government are valueless. The Governor goes into particulars and shows the bill to be what the HERALD has frequently declared it to be—a reckless dash for unlimited power by a few hungry partisans, who have imposed upon the good nature of the people who trusted them. The message is to be acted upon in the House on Tuesday next; and, although Governor Randolph is a democrat and the Legislature is republican, we hope to see him sustained in his fearless and honest veto of this abominable measure.

Personal Intelligence.

Mr. H. W. Williams, member of Congress, of Buffalo, is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge Freeman and General Sands have arrived from Washington and are now at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. John M. Robinson, of Baltimore, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. M. P. Remus, member of Assembly, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. J. G. McKinley, of Chicago, has put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel George Reed, of Chicago, is temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel.

General Rufus, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Astor House.

Captain H. P. Conner, of the Pacific Mail steamship Henry Clay, is stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. C. C. Gilman and Mr. F. W. H. Sheffield, from Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. Lewis McKim, ex-member of Congress from Virginia, has taken Grand Central Hotel for Washington.

Captain Henry Tibbitts, of the steamer City of London, is at the Everett House.

Ex-Poetmaster General Randall is temporarily at the Astor House.

Mr. James Grant, of Washington, has arrived at the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—SHERLOCK'S LORIE.—This charming little picture of city and country, which Maggie Mitchell long ago introduced to the American public, and which is a masterpiece dramatic portrait, was brought out last night at this theatre, with Marie Seebach as the heroine. In the hands of this inimitable actress the leading rôle is invested with a charm such as even Miss Mitchell knew nothing of and was positively new to the audience. From first to last she held her hearers spellbound, and passed from scenes of passion to humor with that ease and artistic perfection that characterizes all her impersonations. No night on which will appear in two delightful comedies, "School" and "All Aboard." Now that the management of "Marie Seebach" is drawing to a close we may say that scarcely ever before on our boards has there been a dramatic engagement so successful and redounding so much credit on the artist and manager. Mr. Grau certainly made a more ostentatious brilliant success with "Hilari," but he has never made a more matter-of-fact record during his long and varied experience in management than in this Seebach season. No one knew this actress a month or six weeks before she came here, and yet through Grau's admirable management the names of Seebach and Hilari were associated together on an equal standard, although in different lines of art at the very time of their respective appearance. Many laughed at the idea of a successful engagement of 100 nights of German drama, and many others predicted confidently a "burst up" after the brilliant night of "Hilari." Yet the performance of Marie Seebach in America under the management of Mr. J. Grau. Such a statement speaks for itself and needs no comment. The only regret is that such a manager should separate himself from the Italian opera stage, in which he has won his greatest triumphs and for which he is particularly adapted. We hear so much nowadays of the revival of Italian opera, and in connection with it, the names of managers who are synonyms of humbug and failure, or at the best parvenues, of whom we know nothing about, and in whom nobody has confidence, we trust that Mr. Grau will be induced to turn his attention to Italian opera and give the stockholders of the Academy next season the benefit of his clear, sagacious judgment and long experience.

MATINEE TO-DAY.—Dolly gives the last matinee of "Sarastro" at his beautiful Fifth Avenue theatre, positively the last; Booth's, "Athlete;" Wallace's, "Married Life;" Olympia, "Hilari;" Niblo's, "Black Crook;" Steiner Hall, Nilsson; Bowers, "On Hand;" Comique, Elise, Grand Opera House, "La Pétole;" Park, Edwin's, George Boniface and the Lingards; Luna, Brooklyn, Lucile Western; Bryant's, Association Hall, Kuerper Concert; Tony Pastor's and Wood's Museum. Such a list of attractions should bring out the ladies en masse to-day.

PACKER INSTITUTE.

Free Musicale at Brooklyn's Pet Institute. A very enjoyable programme was presented at this institution on yesterday evening. A select number of the *orchestra* of the Heights were present, by special invitation, to hear the young ladies air their musical abilities. The successes of the evening were a piano quartet, overture, "Sembrance," by Misses Coe, Abbott, Spangler and Seebach; Thalberg's "Home, Sweet Home," piano solo, by Miss Spangler; Verdi's "Brani," sung by Miss Stoddard; "La Fianza," by Miss Armstrong, and the contralto solo, Donizetti's "Contra Altus," by the lady professor, Miss Harriet Clarke. The entire affair passed off harmoniously, and the great credit on the latter lady and her colleagues, Miss Vincent Wallace, widow of the late composer.

THE SPECTRE ROUGE.

Letter from the German Commander at St. Denis to the Insurgent Leader.

A Passive and Friendly Attitude to be Observed.

Prussians Suspected of Complicity in the Insurrection.

Preparations for a Desperate Contest.

Red Republican Uprisings in Lyons and Marseilles.

The Men of Order Organizing in Paris.

A Government Call for Volunteers Throughout France.

General Ladmiraunt to Command the Capital.

German Explanation of the Recent Threat of Bombardment.

TUMULT IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

THE ROUGE INSURGENTS.

PARIS QUIET.—Letter from a Prussian General to the Insurgent Commander—A Passive and Friendly Attitude Promised—People Flying from Paris—The Recent Slaughter—A Justification—Insurgent Movements in the Arrondissements—Journalists Threatened.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. I have received the following intelligence concerning the operations of the Paris insurgents, and forward the same for publication in the NEW YORK HERALD:—

PARIS QUIET. A despatch from the French capital reports that Paris is quiet to-day. The shops are all closed and there are but few pedestrians in the streets.

THE GERMAN ATTITUDE. General Schlottein, the Prussian commander at St. Denis, has sent a despatch to the insurgent commander of Paris to the effect that the Germans occupying the forts on the north and northeastern sides of the city will maintain a passive and friendly attitude while nothing hostile is done, but if the conditions of the preliminaries of peace are overstepped Paris will be treated as an enemy.

THE INSURGENT MINISTER'S REPLY. The delegate Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the revolutionary proceedings in Paris are purely as to municipal affairs, and can in no sense be regarded as aggressive towards Germany. The delegate adds that he has no jurisdiction, and cannot discuss matters in reference to the preliminaries of peace, which were voted by the Assembly at Bordeaux.

THE PRUSSIAN SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY WITH THE INSURGENTS. The Montmartres and the insurgents generally are in ecstasies over the friendliness exhibited in General Schlottein's despatch, while the Parisians suspect complicity on the part of the Prussians with the insurgents.

THE RECENT SLAUGHTER—REBEL JUSTIFICATION. The London *Telegraph's* special despatch gives the justification published by the commander of the insurgent Nationals of the massacre in the Place Vendôme. He says the people who made the demonstration against his forces provoked them by yells of derision and fired first, killing one of his command.

ADMIRAL SAISET'S ESCAPE. Admiral Saisset was present with the friends of order at the Place Vendôme on Wednesday, and fortunately was not wounded by the fire of the insurgent Nationals.

A PARDONABLE MISTAKE—WOUNDING OF AN EDITOR. The *Débat* says that in the encounter of Wednesday evening some of the insurgents fired into each other, and that several of them were wounded. Henri Pene, editor of one of the Paris journals, received a bullet in his side, and his life is despaired of.

AN AMERICAN KILLED. Among the victims of the affair in the Place Vendôme was an American named George Tinnel.

AN INFLAMMATORY CALL. The unemployed workmen of Paris were to hold a public meeting yesterday. The call for the meeting was of a most inflammatory character.

PREPARING FOR A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER. A special despatch to the London *Daily News* says the people are flying from Paris terror-stricken, and that the rebels are preparing for a desperate encounter to recover their lost ground.

REINFORCED. The insurgents in the Place Vendôme were reinforced on Thursday with two guns.

OCCUPYING THE ARRONDISSEMENTS. The Belleville Nationals have occupied the

Mairies in the Rue Drouot and first arrondissement of Paris, after a long negotiation with the Nationals of the quarter, with whom a number of Zouaves and Gardes Mobile of the Seine were seen. The insurgents have also occupied the Mairie of the arrondissement du Pauthéon.

THE ELECTIONS POSTPONED. The insurrectionary Central Committee has issued a proclamation postponing the elections in Paris until after energetic measures shall have caused their reclaimed rights to be respected.

GETTING UNMANAGEABLE. One of the Paris Deputies who held a parley with the insurgents at the Hotel de Ville in Paris says the insurrectionary committee is losing the upper hand over its own men.

JOURNALISTS THREATENED. The official journal of the insurrectionists threatens that all writers for the press who attack the Central Committee will be brought before that body for trial. The same journal announces that all officials who do not return to their posts before the 25th of March will be discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. The Bourse was closed yesterday. It was rumored that General Ducrot had been shot by his own soldiers. The insurgent committee has arrested one of its own officers, named Lullier.

UPRISING IN LYONS AND MARSEILLES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Red Republican Uprising in Lyons and Marseilles—The Red Flag Raised.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. Despatches from France, which I transmit below for the information of the HERALD, show that the much feared red republican uprising in the southern cities has commenced.

THE RED FLAG RAISED IN LYONS. Disturbances are reported to have occurred at Lyons, where some of the people have proclaimed the commune and raised the red flag. M. Thiers has telegraphed to the prefects to set at work the anarchist Lyonsese, and given a credit for the purpose.

UPRISING IN MARSEILLES. The Civic Guard of Marseilles have seized the telegraphs in the vicinity, and the service towards Spain is stopped.

THE MEN OF ORDER.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Military Appointments—Arrondissements Occupied—Insurgents Expelled—Demands for Arms—Fidelity of the Polytechnic Students.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. Advice from Paris, dated yesterday and to-day, contain the following intelligence of the measures adopted by the friends of order in the city. I forward the news for the use of the HERALD:—

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. At a meeting of the Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Paris Admiral Saisset was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the city, with General Langlois as chief of staff and Victor Scheelcher as Chief of Artillery.

ARRONDISSEMENTS OCCUPIED. The orderly National Guards now occupy the space between the Rue Richelieu, the Boulevard and Rue Montmartre, the Rue des Halles, the Rue du Pont Neuf, the Rue St. Germain l'Auxerrois and the Rue de Rivoli. The Mairie of the First arrondissement is defended by two guns.

INSURGENTS EXPELLED FROM ONE PART OF THE CITY. The orderly Nationals have expelled the insurgents from a part of the Eighth arrondissement, comprising the Faubourg St. Honoré; the Second arrondissement, comprising the Place de la Bourse, and the Ninth arrondissement, comprising the Rue Drouot. They then occupied the St. Logere station and asked of the government at Versailles a reinforcement of troops to retake the railway crossing, where the insurgents control traffic.

DEMAND FOR ARMS. The Mobiles demand arms to fight the insurgents who have barricaded the Place Vendôme.

INCORPORATING REGULARS IN THE NATIONALS' RANKS. The orderly Nationals have determined to incorporate the regular soldiers in Paris into their ranks.

NOT TO BE SEDUCED. The insurgents failed to seduce the scholars of the Polytechnique, who have obtained a week's holiday and joined the orderly Nationals in the Place de la Bourse, where there is a large force and great vigilance, in expectation of an attack from the insurgents.

THE VERSAILLES GOVERNMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. General Ladmiraunt to Command the Army—Le Flo's Resignation Withdrawn—An Appeal for Salvation—Volunteers Called for—Faithful Soldiers—Attack upon the Government—M. Rouher and the Insurrection.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. I am enabled to report the following intelligence to the NEW YORK HERALD:—

A NEW COMMANDER. General Ladmiraunt, late a corps commander in the imperial army and a Senator of

the empire, will probably succeed General Vinoy in the military command of Paris. The General has only recently returned from Germany, where he has been on parole since the surrender of Metz.

A RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN. General Le Flo, Minister of War in the Cabinet of M. Thiers, has withdrawn his resignation of his office, which he recently tendered to the government.

AN APPEAL TO THE DEPARTMENTS. The Versailles government intends making an appeal to the National and Mobile Guards of the departments for support and the maintenance of order.

THE ROYAL NATIONALS NOTIFIED. The Minister of the Interior has notified the National Guard of Rouen to make preparation to defend the government against the insurrection.

LEGITIMIST SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT. General Charette, the well known legitimist leader, who is at Versailles, has been commissioned to raise a volunteer legion in the west of France, and has issued an appeal to the defenders of order, family and religion to join the ranks.

FAITHFUL SOLDIERS. The London *Times's* special despatch from Versailles says the Montmartres have stopped a train en route with prisoners to Versailles. The released prisoners of the Sixty-ninth regiment of the line resisted all the efforts to induce them to join the insurgents, and, upon their arrival at Versailles, were received enthusiastically by the authorities, people and troops. Their officers were at once promoted.

VOLUNTEERS FROM LILLE. The Mayor of Lille has issued a proclamation inviting volunteers to march on Paris.

M. ROUHER AND THE INSURRECTION. The *Echo du Nord* publishes a letter from M. Chevreau to President Thiers, denying that M. Rouher is in any way responsible for the disturbances in Paris.

NEWSPAPER ATTACK UPON THE GOVERNMENT. The *Débat* contains a bold article, bearing the signature of M. Lemoine, attacking the national government in scathing language for its apathy toward the insurrection.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Law for the Organization of Volunteers—Paris Mayors Invited to Seats in the Assembly—A Tumult—General Legislation.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. A telegram from Versailles, dated yesterday, contains the following report of the proceedings of the National Assembly, which I transmit for publication in the HERALD:—

LAW FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS. In the National Assembly to-day the government proposed a law for the organization of volunteers, which was adopted. Under its terms every department of France is to send to Versailles immediately a battalion of volunteers for the support of the government.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS OF THE ASSEMBLY TO proceed to Paris and assist in restoring order was favorably considered.

A TUMULTUOUS SCENE. Several of the Mayors of arrondissements in Paris, who were compelled to find safety in flight from the city, were invited to take seats in the Assembly. As they entered the Chamber there was great applause from the Deputies of the Left, while those of the Right protested against the action of the Assembly. A scene of tumult ensued, lasting until the adjournment.

GENERAL LEGISLATION. At the sitting of the Assembly on Wednesday it is said to have been decided to hold the municipal elections in Paris before the 10th of April.

Military measures against Paris were also projected.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Lord Lyons Details the Murder Scenes in Paris—His Hope of the Restoration of Order—German Warning to France—The Returning Germans—Railway Accident.

LONDON, March 24, 1871. The news from Paris attracts the most serious attention of the British Cabinet and people.

In the House of Lords last evening Earl Granville announced the receipt of a telegram from Lord Lyons, the English Ambassador at Versailles, giving an account of the massacres in Paris, and stating that "he is confident of the early restoration of order in the city."

THE GERMAN WARNING TO FRANCE. Despatches from Berlin alter the terms of the warning given by the Germans to Paris. The announcement, as officially reported, is to the effect that if any attempt is made by the Parisians to rearm the *ecoute*, the Germans will reopen fire upon the city. No time for such action is specified.

THE GERMANS RETURNING TO FRANCE. Official notice is given that Germans going to France cannot have their passports visé, and if they go without them they are liable to be stopped on the frontier. The reason is that the French authorities are unable to give efficient protection to Germans in France.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT. An accident had occurred to a railway train filled with interned artillery men returning to France, by which twenty-two were killed and twenty-two injured.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Herald Special Report from Panama.

A Flood in Peru—Towns Inundated and Washed Away—Bridges, Houses and Telegraph Lines Destroyed.

Chile Opposed to the Annexation of St. Domingo—A Protest Called For by the Press of the Country.

Bolivia at Peace—Revolution in Colombia Ended.

The War Between Salvador and Honduras—The Neutrality of the Railroad Must be Observed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PANAMA, March 21, via KINGSTON, Jam., March 24, 1871.

A party of German emigrants from Lower California have arrived here. Twenty-five of them have deserted, and the scheme has been pronounced a swindle. The German residents of Panama are indignant, and will send a protest to New York.

The United States steamer Oaspee arrived here on the 10th, and the sloop of war James-ton on the 17th instant from Callao. Heavy and unusual rains for this season have occurred here.

COLOMBIA. We have dates from Bogota to the 1st inst. The revolution in the State of Boyaca has ended by the defeat of the government forces at Sagamoso, and peace has been restored. The State elections would take place on the 12th of February. The Congress of Colombia was favorable to creating Panama a federal district.

PERU. Advice from Lima to the 14th inst. have been received. The election excitement continues. A decree has been passed ordering payment of damage sustained by the sacking of Callao in 1865.

Unusual rains have occurred in Peru. The river Rimace overflowed its banks, destroying bridges and houses. The Oroya Railroad was damaged. Salavera was threatened with inundation, and Lupe has been inundated. At Lamhayque, a town of twenty thousand inhabitants, only three houses were left standing. In Payta the water was three feet deep, and canoes were used in the streets. Other places have been damaged. The telegraph wires being washed down, no news could be had from the interior. This is the first heavy rain in Peru since 1828. The poor will suffer very much. Not many lives have been lost, but the extent of the damage is yet unknown. At Payta, on the 16th of February, it was still raining in torrents.

Several earthquakes were experienced in Arequipa and Tacna. The shocks were preceded by an electric storm.

BOLIVIA. A Minister Plenipotentiary has been sent to Chile to settle the boundary line between the two republics.

The republic now enjoys peace, after the late destructive revolution.

Colonel Manuel Teyre has been sent as Plenipotentiary to the Peace Congress at Washington.

CHILE. The dates from Valparaiso are to the 3d instant.

The government of Chile opposes the annexation of St. Domingo, and the press of the country urge that the government protests against it as the first step towards annexing all the Spanish American republics.

Señor José Urminita, the anti-clerical candidate for the Presidency of the republic, is now considered to stand the best chance of election.

The cattle disease is spreading, notwithstanding the efforts made to arrest its progress.

Rich gold deposits have been discovered in Cordova.

CENTRAL AMERICA. General Torbett, United States Minister to Salvador, has addressed a note to the government, on behalf of England and the United States, regarding the war existing between Salvador and Honduras, notifying it that strict neutrality must be observed towards the Honduras Railroad.

A treaty of commerce has been signed between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

ST. DOMINGO.

Success of the Revolutionists—Activity of General Luperon's Command.

ST. THOMAS, March 20, 1871. A letter from Puerto Plata announces that Luperon has captured Savaneta and Guayabin, and is preparing to march on Santiago.

BELGIUM.

Trade Strike in Antwerp. A strike is in progress among the clear makers of Antwerp.

UNITED GERMANY.

Parliamentary Organization of the North German Legislature—New and Important National Interests.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, March 24, 1871. In continuance of the cable telegram despatches by which I have reported to the HERALD the opening of the session of the North German Parliament and the speech of the Emperor William to the members of this august body, I have to announce to-day that the organization of the Legislature was perfected yesterday evening by the following appointments:—Herr Simon was elected President, Prince Hohenlohe Vice President and Herr Weber Second Vice President of the Reichstag or popular House.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the present session will attract the public attention in an unusual degree, on account of the new and important interests which will be evolved in consequence of the termination of the war with France.

It is already remarked that the German legislators will be compelled to care for the social well-being of nearly two millions of people inhabiting the conquered ceded territory of whom they, as yet, know very little, and who are scattered over the territorial area in the following numbers, viz.:—The Department of the Bas Rhin, 190 communes, with 588,270 inhabitants; the Haut Rhin (less a portion about Belfort), with 520,285; the Moselle, arrondissement of Metz, 204 communes, 60,000; arrondissement of Thionville (less a few communes), with 84,000; arrondissement of Sarreguemines, 156 communes, with 181,876; the Meurthe, arrondissement of Sarrebourg, 116 communes, with 71,019; arrondissement of Chateau Salins, 147 communes, with 60,626. Total, 1,666,776 inhabitants.

Tribute to the United States. The United States Minister, Hon. George Bancroft, has received an ovation from the people of Berlin.

CONJECTURE POLITICS.

Opening of the Campaign in Hartford—Democratic Success Hoped.

HARTFORD, March 24, 1871. The campaign opened here this evening by a very large democratic meeting, addressed by A. J. Rogers. English and three democratic Congressmen will be elected.

KILLED ON A SAW. A man named Richard Carper, a saw grinder in Hoe's factory, corner of Sheriff and Broad streets, was caught on a circular saw, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MARCH 25. 1860—The Pope issued a bill of excommunication against all concerned in the rebellion in the Roman States. 1814—Battle of Frere, Champenot, France, occurred; the French were surprised and defeated by the Austrians. 1814—The Allies concluded a treaty for the subjugation of Napoleon. 1749—Large fire in London; over 200 houses destroyed.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon representing Judge Bedford clearing the Court House of the Benais of Prey, together with the very latest News by Cable up to the hour of publication of the situation in France; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World; the Wedding of Princess Louise of England, to the Marquis of Lorn; St. Patrick's Day in New York; the Execution of Henderson Oxendine, a North Carolina Outlaw; Conclusion of the Holden Impeachment; the South Carolina Troubles; Doings of the Joint High Commission; Railroad Collisions, and Conviction of Two Negroes in South Carolina for Murder. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Amusements, Chronological; Fables; Obituary; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the *Century*, *Home*, *Dry Goods* and *Shoe* Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A. Tiffany & Co., Union square, announce that they have purchased, and will offer immediately on arrival, the whole stock of

FINE BRONZES remaining in Paris at its opening.

A. Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES 361 Broadway, corner Murray street.

All Perfect Fitting Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and SLIPPERS, at E. A. BROOKS'S, 575 Broadway.

A. Soiled Boots and Shoes Selling at Half price at E. A. BROOKS'S, 575 Broadway.

A Fine Stock of Spring Coatings, Vestings and Trousers, J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant Tailor, 569 Broadway, corner of Prince street.

A. For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

A Specialty.—Gentlemen's Silk Hats, \$4. Broadway styles at about half Broadway prices. C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 12 Cortlandt street.

A. Onkey—Meet Me at Anzell's Turkish BATHS, Lexington Twenty-fifth, to-morrow at 5.5 precisely.

A. For Mouth Patches, Frackles and Tan, see FERRY'S MOOTH AND FRACKLE LOTION, Depot 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by druggists every where.

An Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face is positively cured by DR. B. C. FERRY, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York.

A. Citizens and Strangers Who Desire a fine, tasty and elegant dress Hat should call at SCHLEID'S, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau street. Price \$7.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—(Special) as Usual.

Cristoforo's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 8 Astor House.

Buy Your Hats from Burke, the Hatter, 46 Fulton street. Spring styles ready, at popular prices.

Cornices and Mirrors.—Over One Hundred samples of Cornices may be seen at KELLY'S, 72 and 73 Broadway, near Astor place.

Diamonds Bought and Sold. GEO. C. ALLEN, 615 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—Saleroom 229 Broadway, near Duane street.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.—\$500 Reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail on receipt. A pamphlet free. Address R. Y. FERRIS, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Electrical Treatment for the Relief of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia